THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Vol. XXIII. WEDNESDAY, March 22, 1809. No. 1173.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE
PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *venditioni exponas*, issued out of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the court house in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the third day of April next, the following described property, viz—

Lot No. 2, in the first district of donation lands, containing two hundred and fifty acres. No. 401, in the second district of donation lands, containing two hundred and fifty acres. No. 1934, in the seventh district of donation lands, containing two hundred acres. And lot No. 1657, in the eighth district of donation lands, containing two hundred acres, be the same more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the property of William Elliott, deceased.

Also, one lot of ground in Versailles township, containing fifteen acres, more or less, nearly all cleared, bounded on the north by land of William Irwin, esq. on the south by land of James Culbertson; on the east by land of Abraham Kirkpatrick, and on the west by the town of M'Keesport. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John M'Kee and George Roush.

Also, lot F, being part of lot No. 137 (agreeably to William Turnbull's plan of the Point lots) in the borough of Pittsburgh, fronting on Liberty street, sixty feet, and extending back one hundred and ten feet to Brewery alley, and bounded by lots E & G, (so marked on the aforesaid plan of Point lots.) Seized and taken in execution as the property of Patrick Dougherty and William Larwill.

Also, two lots of ground in the borough of Pittsburgh, marked on the plan of said borough, Nos. 455 and 456, bounded south-westwardly by Sixth street, north-westwardly by Smithfield street, north-eastwardly by Strawberry alley, and south-eastwardly by lot No. 457, each containing on Sixth street sixty feet, and extending back to Strawberry alley 240 feet. On lot No. 455 is a large brick building fronting on Sixth Street and Smithfield street. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the German congregation at Pittsburgh, in the hands of Jacob Haymaker and Robert Galbraith, who survived Jacob Bousman, trustees of said congregation.

William Woods, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, March 8, 1809.

A quantity of
FRESH CLOVER SEED,
AND
Timothy Seed,
FOR SALE BY
M'CANDLESS & COCHRAN,
Who have on hand,
Barr Iron, Pig Lead, Superfine Flour, Window Glass, and Kentucky Cordage.

TO LET,
A House in Market Street, between Second and Third Streets. Enquire of JOSEPH HARBESON.
Pittsburgh, March 4, 1806.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
(Price 25 cents,)
BY ZADOK CRAMER,
THE HAPPY VOYAGE COMPLETED
AND THE
SURE ANCHOR CAST:
A SERMON,
Occasioned by the death of Capt. J. Parsons,
Preached at Newburyport,
BY THE REV. JOHN MURRY:
To which is added
THE LAST JUDGMENT,
A Poem, Dr. Watts.

JUST PUBLISHED
(Price $1 50 per doz. single 19 cents.)
BY ZADOK CRAMER,
THE
Duty of Prayer Recommended:
WITH SOME THOUGHTS UPON
SOCIETIES
FOR PRAYER AND RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE.
BY THE REV. ALEXANDER PRINGLE,
Of Perth, Scotland.
With Notes, by the Rev. John Anderson
TO WHICH IS ADDED
The Rev. John Brown's Dying Advice,
To his younger Children.
Collected from his *Select Remains.*

Also, Just Published,
(Price 87 1-2 cents,)
A FAIR AND IMPARTIAL TESTIMONY,
ESSAYED
In the name of a number of Ministers, elders, and Christian people of the
CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,
Unto the laudable principles, wrestlings and attainments of that church; and against the backslidings, corruptions, divisions, and prevailing evils, both of former and present times.
AND NAMELY
The defections of the established church; of the nobility, gentry, commons, seceders, episcopalians, &c.
CONTAINING
A brief historical deduction of the chief occurrences in this Church, from the beginning of the year 1774,
With remarks and humble pleadings with our mother church, to exert herself to stop defection, and promote reformation.—Attested and adhered unto by sundry ministers.
BY THE REV. JOHN WILLISON,
Minister of the Gospel, at Dundee, Scotland.
March 8, 1809. cow2m.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *Thomas Crawford*, late of St. Clair township, Allegheny county, deceased, are requested to pay the amount of their several debts to to the subscriber, and all persons having any claims against the estate are requested to present them, properly attested for settlement.

John Finley, *ex'r.*
Mifflin township, Allegheny county, March 6, 1809.

TO HATTERS.
Just received and for sale, by the subscriber,
2000 MUSKRAT SKINS,
For Cash only.
Likewise on hand, a quanty of
DRY GOODS,
Among which are 30 pieces 7-8 Colerain LINENS, from 4s8 to 7s6 per yard.
20 Pieces Cambric Muslins, Muslinetts, Dimities, Broad Cloths, Kersymeres, &c. &c.
Also, 120lb. Carolina Pinkroot, at the Philadelphia prices.
SAMUEL ALLEN.
2d door above Third, in Market st.
Pittsburgh, March 1, 1809.

N. B. All persons indebted, whose notes and accounts are become due, are requested to make payment by the first of April next, as no indulgence will be given after that time.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,
Justices Blanks,
Of the latest and best forms, viz.
SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

Fresh Patent Medicine.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR
FOR COUGHS.

THE increasing reputation of Hamilton's Elixir (which during the last *nine years* has become celebrated throughout the United States) warrants the assertion that it is the *best remedy* now in use for Colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas and approaching consumptions. Experience has taught thousands, that the common opiates and balsamics, as they are called, finally aggravate every disorder of the breast and lungs, in the most distressing symptoms, that they load the stomach and impair the digestion, inflame the whole system, increase the difficulty of breathing and excite fever. But the qualities of this valuable discovery are evinced by perfectly opposite effects.

A single trial will prove that it restores the determination of the fluids to the surface of the body, and brings on the common healthful perspiration; that it dislodges and evaporates the tough, viscid phlegm or mucus, strengthens the weakened vessels of the lungs, sheathes the acrimonious humour which irritates them, and finally discharges it. Thus striking at the root of the disorder, the symptoms are of course effectually and permanently conquered, the reverse of common medicine which weakens the constitution and gives strength to the disorder, for the sake of moderating at present some of its painful effects.

To parents who have children afflicted with the hooping cough,

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

SELECT RECOMMENDATIONS.

Philadelphia, Aug. 9, 1806.

Mrs. H. LEE, widow of R. Lee, jr.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others the excellent quality of Hamilton's elixir, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it; which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these, a constant pain in my breast, and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, but without giving me any relief. Another physician, who knew me and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give Hamilton's elixir a trial, saying he had used it in his practice and always found it do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I had taken half of it. I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEORGE BENNER, Jr.
No. 11, Budd st. Philadelphia.

Mr. Charles Myers, Hamstead-Hill, near Baltimore, had been a long time dangerously indisposed, and was reduced to the lowest state of weakness, insomuch that his recovery appeared very doubtful. His complaints, which seemed to be affections of the breast and lungs, and general debility occasioned thereby, yielded little, but rather progressed, under the treatment of several eminent physicians; when by the use of Hamilton's elixir, his distressing cough was immediately alleviated, and every other symptom rapidly subdued.—Four or five bottles entirely removed his complaints, and restored him to an excellent state of health and strength.

From Luther Martin, esq. late attorney general of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention. LUTHER MARTIN.

Sold in Pittsburgh at the Store of
ANTHONY BEELEN,
In Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets.
Who has constantly for sale the following
GENUINE MEDICINES.

HAMILTON'S
Worm Destroying Lozenges.
ITCH CURED,
by once using
Lee's Sovereign Ointment.

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used at night on going to bed it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last nine years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the itch, over every other, are the certainty of the cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant; and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

The proprietor solemnly affirms that this ointment doth not contain a particle of brimstone, mercury or any injurious ingredient whatever.

Hahn's true and genuine German Corn Plaister, an infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The genuine Persian Lotion.

The Restorative Powder, for the teeth and gums.

Hahn's genuine eye water, a sovereign remedy for all diseases in the eyes.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills, celebrated for the mildness of their operation, &c. for being the best known remedy for cleaning the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's essence and extract of mustard, for Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Swelling, Numbness, &c.

Tooth Ache Drops, the only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The Damask Lip Salve.

TAKE NOTICE—Imitations of the above medicines are for sale in this town—therefore, apply only to *ANTHONY BEELEN, in Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets*, Pittsburgh, who has been for nine years past, (and still continues to be) sole agent for the sale of the genuine preparations.—As further security against imposition, each genuine article has on the outside wrapper the signature of

HANNAH LEE,
Widow of the late proprietor.
Pittsburgh Dec. 27, 1808.

FOR SALE,
A VERY VALUABLE FARM,
Situate in St. Clair township, containing about one hundred and seventy acres, on which between sixty and seventy acres are cleared, under good fence and in a high state of cultivation, and a young bearing orchard, late the estate of Thomas Crawford.

If not sold before the 5th day of April next by private sale, it will on that day be sold at public sale, at the court house in the Borough of Pittsburgh.

John Finley.
Mifflin township, Allegheny county, March 6, 1809.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, March 22, 1809.

*** MUCH perplexity and embarrassment has been experienced by the Editor of this Gazette, from the inattention of those indebted to him for subscription, advertisements, &c. There are but few who can plead the want of opportunities to discharge their accounts, either to the Postmasters, or by sending the amount to him. This, however, has of late been totally unattended to, and it would seem that each delinquent considers the editor's funds as inexhaustable. Small as the sum may appear, in the view of the individual who is indebted to him, in the aggregate it amounts to several thousand dollars. To deal justly with others, it is absolutely necessary that he should collect the sums due him as promptly as may be, and as it is impossible to wait on every delinquent subscriber at his house, without spending more time than the debt is worth, he will be compelled (however unpleasant to his feelings) to bring suits, unless payment is made before the first of April next.

The Borough Election,

on Saturday last, terminated in favor of the Federal and Constitutional Republican Ticket. The following gentlemen were elected.

BURGESS.

James Morrison.

TOWN COUNCIL.

William Hays,
William Anderson,
William Watson,
Robert Campbell,
John M'Combs,
Robert Simpson,
George W. M'Clelland,
Thomas Munce,
George Sutton,
James Adams,
Robert Spencer,
Philip Mowry,
John M'Clintock.

HIGH CONSTABLE.

John Aitken.

On the result of the election, we congratulate the citizens. It is pleasing to observe, that after all the meetings held by the democrats—the base and unfounded publications against the corporation officers, and the utmost exertions of the leaders of that party, that the Federal and Constitutional Ticket should have succeeded by a very large majority. We hope this expression of the public sentiment, will have a proper effect.

It is Rumoured,

That on Saturday night, after the result of the election was known, a number of democrats had a meeting, and determined to apply to the legislature to repeal the charter of incorporation. We mention this, merely to shew the chagrin and mortification of these men, as we have no fear that the legislature will gratify discontented and disappointed persons, in every absurd and ridiculous application they may think proper to make.

The following appointments have been made by the President of the United States, and approved by the Senate.

Robert Smith, of Maryland, secretary of state.

William Eustis of Massachusetts, secretary of war.

Paul Hamilton of South Charolina, secretary of the navy.

Thomas Sumter, Jun. minister to the prince of Brazil.

David Holmes of Virginia, governor of the Mississippi Territory.

John Boyle, of Kentucky, governor of the Illinois Territory.

Nathaniel Pope, secretary of the Illinois Territory.

Jesse B. Thomas, Chief Justice of the Illinois Territory.

The nomination of John Q. Adams, as minister to Russia, has been rejected by the senate.

The following, handed to us by a gentleman for publication, is said to be the population of the Viceroyalty of New-Mexico:—

Province of Guadalaxara,	100,000
Administration of Valadolid,	360,000
Mexico,	1,500,000
Oxaca,	520,000
Vera Cruz,	220,000
La Puebla,	800,000
Guanaxuata,	500,000
Zacatacas,	250,000
S. Louis,	311,000
New St. Ander,	38,000
Kingdom of New Leon,	30,000
New-Mexico,	30,000
Biscay,	200,000
Senara,	200,000
Senaloa,	60,000
Coquila,	70,000
Texas,	7,000
Total	5,196,500

A friendly Address to the Pubtic.

THE parents and guardians of youth in this town and vicinity, are informed, that Mr. Cramer has been printing a large number of small tracts, for distribution. These tracts have been printed at the expense of some benevolent individuals, and a copy of each kind will be afforded gratis to every family, that may apply for them. All who wish to entertain and profit their children, by the moral and religious instructions contained in those pieces, are invited to call on Mr. Cramer, Mr, Cooper or Mr. Borrett, who will furnish them with a copy of each kind. It is expected that the little books and papers, which are distributed for the benefit of the public, will be kept from injury as far as possible. The small books were designed for young children, and all the reward that is requested is to commit them to memory and obey the instructions contained in them.

In behalf of the society in whose service I am, I would return sincere thanks to all such as have afforded their assistance to the plan of printing and distributing these small tracts, and should there be any other persons in this vicinity, who may wish to cast in their mite towards carrying this benevolent plan into further operation, it will be received, either by Mr. Cramer, Mr. Cooper or Mr. Borrett, gentlemen appointed to distribute tracts, and take charge of whatever may be given towards printing and circulating more of these small books and papers through the community. In circulating these small tracts much good may be done, and it is hoped that all will feel disposed from time to time, to drop in their mite for the purpose of continuing the stream of charity through our country.

Just a hint upon the subject of charity, may not be unprofitable. Our Divine Lord has said, it is more blessed to give, than receive. And the poet says,

That man may *last*, but never *lives*,
Who much *receives*, and nothing *gives*;
Whom none can love, whom none can thank,
Creation's *blot*, creation's *blank*.
But he who marks, from day to day,
By virtuous deeds, his radiant way,
Treads the same path his Saviour trod,
The path to glory and to God.

When it is remembered, that we are sent into the world to act in the capacity of stewards, we should be ever ready to apply some part of our annual income to charitable purposes.—And it is the direct way to become rich in the present world, for there is a divine promise "that he who giveth to the poor and lendeth to the Lord, shall receive an hundred fold in the present world, and in the world to come life everlasting." That many may embrace this way to become rich in the present world, and thus make to themselves friends of the mammon of unrighteousness, that when they are put out of their stewardship they may be received into everlasting habitations, is the earnest desire of the public's sincere friend and humble servant,

THADDEUS OSGOOD,
Missionary.

LANCASTER, *March* 10.

As the new rulers of Pennsylvania (as Col. Jack Gimblet, says) appear to be "*built for war*,"—it may not be improper to give a summary of the whole *military force* of the state, taken from the official return.

Total of Infantry and Exempts,	13,644
of Artillery,	479
of Cavalry,	1,552
of Light Infantry,	3,187
of Riflemen,	2,821
Grand total,	100,683

Recapitulation of Arms.

Muskets, public and private,	13,636
Fusees, public and private,	13,327
Rifles, public and private,	11,465
Stands of Arms in store,	1,811
Grand total,	40,228

Field Pieces.

Brass 12 Pounders,	2
Brass 4 Pounders, completed,	15
Brass do. in the Arsenal,	10
Brass do. not quite finished	2
Iron 6 Pounders,	4
Total,	33

A gentleman of the first respectability in Philadelphia, informs us that more than two weeks have elapsed since the attrocious act recited in the following advertisement was published to the world, and as yet no trace of the inhuman monster has been discovered. The parents are almost distracted for the loss of *their only child*.

It is hoped that every printer in the United States will give publicity to the advertisement.

100 Dollars Reward.

THE CHILD of the subscriber was taken from his house during a moments absence of its mother, by a woman, about the middle size, with dark hair and dark eyes, partialy pitted with the small pox. She has but three fingers on one of her hands which had the appearance of two grown together—she had on a dark brown great coat with a cape. It is supposed she took with her a square yard of black velvet used as a shawl.

The child is a female, twelve months old, of a very healthy appearance, with blue eyes and fair hair, she has but seven teeth, five in the upper, and two in the lower jaw; her dress consisted of a red flannel jacket, bound round the neck with white ribband, a black velvet bonnet, trimmed with pink ribband, much faded, a yellow flannel petticoat, with a linen check body, black worsted stockings, and one black and one red morocco shoe.

Whoever restores the said child, or gives information where she may be found, will receive the grateful acknowledgements of her distressed parents, and if required, the above reward.

DAVID IRWIN, *Carter*,
Corner of Sixth and Catherine Streets, Philadelphia.

February 28, 1809.

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
3*d March*, 1809.

SIR—I herewith transmit a printed copy of an act "to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and G. Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes."

The provisions of the 1st and 2d sections extend to public ships and vessels of France the regulations already in force in relation to the public vessels of G. Britain.

The 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th secs take effect after the 15th day of this month; after which day, vessels owned by citizens of the U. S. may be cleared for any foreign port or place other than those excepted by the 12th sec. on giving bond in a sum double the value of the vessel and cargo, and in other respects complying with the requisites of the 2d section of the act of January last. It follows, that the provision in the last mentioned section requiring bond in six times the value of the vessel and cargo is repealed from and after the 15th of this month.

The law remains in full force in relation to vessels owned by foreigners; and, in addition thereto, bond in four times the value of the vessel and cargo must be required from such vessels, whether they sail in ballast or with the cargoes which they had brought in, that they shall not proceed to forbidden ports, &c. in the form prescribed by the 13th sec. Not even English vessels can, after that day, be cleared for the dominions of England, or French vessels for the dominions of France. Packets and other vessels, excepted under the 1st sec. of the act, may however be permitted to proceed. No foreign vessel whatever and wherever bound, can take any cargo on board.

The coasting trade is, by the 14th section released from every impediment laid by the embargo laws, such provisions excepted as are in the 15th sec. All instructions, therefore, on that subject are revoked, and particularly those respecting reshipments. Detentions are still however authorised in cases where there is sufficient cause to apprehend that an evasion of the law is intended. And the provisions applicable to districts adjacent to foreign territories remain in force. But you are authorised to grant permissions to proceed to New-Orleans, unless you have reason to believe that there is an intention to evade or violate the laws, in which case you will refer the application to this department.

Every country nominally enjoying an independent form of government, (other than G. Britain or France) and not in the actual possession of either G. Britain or France, is open by the law, and particularly Holland, Spain and Portugal, and their colonies: but you will suspend until the question has been better investigated, granting clearances for any part of the Island of St. Domingo, or the kingdom of Italy.

Colonies conquered by, and in possession of Great Britain or France are prohibited.

I am yours respectfully,

ALBERT GALLATIN.

Collector of the Port of Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON CITY,

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1809.

This day at 12 *o'clock, his excellency* JAMES MADISON, ESQ. *President of the United States, delivered in the Hall of the House of Representatives, the following Inaugural Address, and was immediately sworn into office amidst an immense concourse of spectators:*

UNWILLING to depart from examples of the most revered authority, I avail myself of the occasion now presented, to express the profound impression made on me, by the call of my country to the station, to the duties of which I am about to pledge myself, by the most solemn of sanctions. So distinguished a mark of confidence, proceeding from the deliberate and tranquil suffrages of a free and virtuous nation, would, under any circumstances, have commanded my gratitude and devotion, as well as filled me with an awful sense of the trust to be assumed. Under the various circumstances, which give peculiar solemnity to the existing period, I feel that both the honor and the responsibility allotted to me are inexpressibly enhanced.

The present situation of the world is indeed without a parallel: and that of our own country full of difficulties. The pressure of these too, is the more severely felt, because they have fallen upon us at a moment, when the national prosperity being at a height not before attained, the contrast resulting from the change, has been rendered more striking. Under the benign influence of our republican institutions, and the maintenance of peace with all nations, whilst so many of them were engaged in bloody and wasteful wars, the fruits of a just policy were enjoyed, in an unrivalled growth of our faculties and resources. Proofs of this were seen in the improvements of agriculture, in the successful enterprizes of commerce, in the progress of manufactures and useful arts; in the increase of the public revenue, and the use made of it in reducing the public debt, and in the valuable works and establishments, every where multiplying over the face of our land.

It is a precious reflection that the transition from this prosperous condition of our country, to the scene which has for some time been distressing us, is not chargeable on any unwarrantable views, nor, as I trust, on any involuntary errors, in the public councils. Indulging no passions which trespass on the rights, or the repose of other nations, it has been the true glory of the United States to cultivate peace, by observing justice; and to entitle themselves to the respect of the nations at war, by fulfilling their neutral obligations with the most scrupulous impartiality. If there be candor in the world the truth of these assertions will not be questioned. Posterity at least will do justice to them.

This unexceptionable course could not avail against the injustice and violence of the belligerent powers. In their rage against each other, or impelled by more direct motives, principles of retaliation have been introduced equally contrary to universal reason and acknowledged law. How long their arbitrary edicts will be continued, in spite of the demonstrations that not even a pretext for them has been given by the United States, and of the fair and liberal attempts to induce a revocation of them, cannot be anticipated.—Assuring myself that under every vicissitude, the determined spirit and united councils of the nation will be safe guards to its honor and its essential interests, I repair to the post assigned me, with no other discouragement than what springs from my own inadequacy, to its high duties. If I do not sink under the weight of this deep conviction, it is because I find some support in a consciousness of the purposes, and a confidence in the principles which I bring with me into the arduous service.

To cherish peace and friendly intercourse with all nations having correspondent dispositions; to maintain sincere neutrality towards belligerent nations; to prefer in all cases amicable discussions and reasonable accomodation of differences, to a decision of them by an appeal to arms; to exclude foreign intrigues and foreign partialities, so degrading to all countries, and so baneful to free ones—To foster a spirit of independence, too just to invade the rights of others, too proud to surrender our own, too liberal to indulge unworthy prejudices ourselves, and too elevated not to look down upon them in others; to hold the union of the states as the basis of their peace and happiness; to support the constitution, which is the cement of the union as well in its limitations as in its authorities; to respect the rights and authorities reserved to the states and to the people, as equally incorporated with, and essential to the success of the general system; to avoid the slightest interference with the rights of conscience, or the functions of religion, so wisely exempted from civil jurisdiction; to preserve in their full energy the other salutary provisions in behalf of private and personal rights, and of the freedom of the press; to observe economy in public expenditures; to liberate the public resources by an honorable discharge of the public debts; to keep within the requisite limits a standing military force, always remembering that an armed and trained militia is the firmest bulwark of republics: that without standing armies their liberty can never be in danger, nor, with large ones safe; to promote by authorized means improvements friendly to agriculture, to manufactures, and to external, as well as internal commerce; to favor in like manner, the advancement of science, and the diffusion of information, as the best aliment to true liberty; to carry on the benevolent plans which have been so meritoriously applied to the conversion of our aboriginal neighbours from the degradation and wretchedness of savage life, to a participation of the improvements of which the human mind and manners are susceptible in the civilized state: As far as sentiments and intentions, such as these, can aid the fulfilment of my duty, they will be a resource which cannot fail me.

It is my good fortune, moreover, to have the path in which I am to tread, lighted by examples of illustrious services, successfully rendered, in the most trying difficulties, by those who have marched before me. Of those of my immediate predecessor, it might least become me here to speak. I may, however, be pardoned for not suppressing the sympathy with which my heart is full, in the rich reward he enjoys in the benedictions of a beloved country, gratefully bestowed for exalted talents, zealously devoted through a long career, to the advancement of its highest interest and happiness.

But the source to which I look for the aids which alone can supply my deficiencies, is in the well tried intelligence and virtue of my fellow citizens, and in the councils of those representing them in the other departments associated in the care of the national interests. In these my confidence will under every difficulty be placed, next to that which we have all been encouraged to feel in the guardianship and guidance of that Almighty Being, whose power regulates the destiny of nations whose blessings have been so conspicuously dispensed to this rising republic, and to whom we are bound to address our devout gratitude for the past, as well as our fervent supplications and best hopes for the future.

From the Boston Centinel of March 1.

FURTHER SUPPRESSED DOCUMENTS.

The right which every goverment possesses to keep secret its intercourse and negociations with foreign nations, so long at least as they are still pending, has been *most grossly abused* by the present adminstration.

Availing themselves of the privilege of secret debate, and of the right to impose injunctions of secrecy on the members of the two houses, they have published *just so much, and no more* of the correspondence of our government, with foreign powers, as would tend to paliiate the government of France, and exasperate the people against G. Britain.

It will be perceived by the documents which we are now about to publish, the *authenticity* of which may be relied on, and we challenge Mr. Madison to disavow if he dare, that *while* the moss important facts in the treatment of France to us, and the most interesting opinions of General Armstrong, tending to shew the necessity of a war, or of spirited measures against that nation, have been purposely kept back, letters from Mr. Pinkney on the other hand favorable to Great Britain, and to her views and feelings, have been equally suppressed.

It will be seen, that as the government professed to take hostile ground *equally* against both, no honorable motives of policy or prudence, no rules of diplomatic delicacy required the suppression of these letters.

We are happy in being able to give them to the public.—We shall place them in order of time, and accompany them with such explanatory remarks *only*, as are absolutely necessary to the right understanning of such mutilated extracts. The other parts of the same cor-

[illegible]ppendix will be found by our readers among the documents published by order of the Senate, early in the present session.

☞ The first document which we present to the public, is an extract of a letter from Mr. Armstrong to Mr. Madison, dated December 27, 1807, in which our minister declares, that every man in France agrees, that the decrees of the emperor are impolitic; out that no man had the hardihood to state this opinion to the emperor. It results from this correspondence, that so great are apprehensions entertained of the violence of the temper of this tyrant, that we have no means of communicating to him the sense we have of his injustice. As his *own* ministers dare not express their own convictions, and as the rules of diplomatic forms forbid a direct application to him, we are obliged to submit to all his caprices, without the possibility of remedy. This may be an apology in the minds of the admirers and advocates of [illegible], but it proves our case to be hopeless.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Armstrong to Mr. Madison.

"PARIS, Dec. 27, 1807.

"I forwarded to Mr. M'Elheny a copy of a second and very extraordinary decree [*Milan Decree of Dec.* 17] of this government, with regard to neutral commerce. Whether it be meant to stimulate Great-Britain to the commission of new outrages, or to quicken us in repelling those she has already committed, the policy is equally unwise, and so decidedly so, that I know not a man of consideration who approves of it. It is however not less true, that it is as difficult to find *one* who will *hazard an objection to it*. T——d, who in this way is permitted to go further than any other person, dare not avow his opinion of it, nor (bad as he thinks it) do more than state that the present moment would appear to dictate some modifications. To this point he stands engaged to go, and I wait the result with much anxiety. The emperor is expected here on the last day of the month."

☞ The second suppressed document is a part of the letter of Mr. Madison of the 8th of Feb. 1808, to Mr. Armstrong. The letter was published as a perfect whole. No reference whatever was made to any supposed extract, nor was it intimated that any part had been suppressed.

The part now added originally followed the sentiment, expressed by Mr. Madison, that his Britannic majesty had declared, "that he would repeal or relinquish his Orders *pari passu* (with equal pace) with his enemy, France."—Mr. Madison in the *suppressed* extract, now first laid before the public, adds, that he presumes the British government did not contemplate the distinction between the part of the French decrees which operated *on land* and that part which operated *at sea*. And the inference is, that Great Britain would not admit the absurd and disgraceful distinction set up by our government, that the French decrees *so far* as they affected our trade on the ocean were *unjust*: and Mr Madison concludes with urging a *modification only* of the French decrees so far as respects the *seizure* in their *ports*, and urges it on the ground, not of our rights secured by treaty, but on the effect it would have on the *objects* of France. That *these objects*, the destruction of British commerce, would be as effectually promoted by annihilating our treaty, and continuing her seizures to her own ports and those of her dependencies as by captures on the ocean. The late report of a relaxation of the Milan decree seems to be founded on this treacherous concession of Mr. Madison, and probably was produced by the mean councils of our cabinet.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Madison to Mr. Armstrong.

FEBRUARY 8, 1808.

[To follow the paragraph reading with the words "pari passu with the enemy."]

"Whether these intimations have any reference to the distinction between such parts of the French decree as operate municipally on shore, and such as operating on the high seas, violate the rights of neutrals, or to distinction between former restriction, and the late extension of the decree with respect to the United States, Erskine did not seem authorised to say. The probability is, that neither of these distinctions entered into the views of the British cabinet. But it is certainly neither less the duty nor the true policy of the emperor of the French, so to vary his decree, as to make it consistent with the rights of neutrals and the freedom of the seas, and particularly with his positive stipulations with the United States.—This may be the more reasonably expected, as nothing can be more clear as has been already observed, than the effect of the decree, as far as it can be carried into effect would not be sensibly diminished by abolishing its operation beyond the limits of territorial sovereignty."

☞ The next documents in order of time are the surpressed letters of Mr. Armstrong to Mr. Madison of 22d Feb. 1808, and of the 9th March of the same year.

The first, which the pure periods of our history would have roused our nation to a flame, containing facts and allegations of the most important tendency, and proofs of a temper, to which no nation ever yet submitted before it was subdued; we now give it to the public.

It appears, that Bonaparte declared we should be either "allies or enemies"—that the amount of property sequestered was upwards of one hundred millions of francs or seventeen millions of dollars, nearly three times as great as the whole amount of British captures during the whole of 15 years war: that our ambassador at Paris, who cannot be charged with too much spirit, declared that the very magnitude of these sums, rendered all hope of redress abortive; and that he presumed as soon as we would know from him that France had thus definitively taken her ground,—"we should immediately take ours." In other words that we should resist with our whole energies such flagrant insults and violation of our rights.

Yet *this letter is suppressed*; and it produced no sentiment of indignation in our submissive rulers.—We did not take our ground, but it was the ground of base submission—of further humiliation.

The letter of the 9th, hereto subjoined, shews that Bonaparte had stated, that he would modify his decrees if we could point out a mode in which he *could do it without departing from* his system, that *he doubted the sincerity of this declaration*.—In fact he made a proposal for modification to which no reply has ever been given.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Armstrong to Mr. Madison.—Feb. 22, 1808.

"Mr. Patterson offering so good a conveyance that I cannot but employ it. Nothing has occurred here since the date of my public dispatches (the 17th) to give to our business an aspect more favorable than it then had: but on the other hand I have come to the knowledge of two facts, which I think sufficiently shews the decided character of the emperor's policy with regard to us. These are, 1st: that in a council of administration, held a few days past when it was proposed to modify the operation of the decrees of Nov. 1806, and Dec. 1807, (tho' the proposition was supported by the whole weight of the council) he became highly indignant, and declared that these decrees should *suffer no change*, and that the Americans should be *compelled* to take the positive character of either *allies* or *enemies*—2d. That on the 27th of Jan. last, 12 days after Mr. Champagny's written assurances, that these decrees should *work no change* in the *property sequestered*, until our discussions with England were *brought to a close, and seven days before he reported to me verbally these very assurances*, the emperor had by a *special decision*, confiscated two of our ships and their cargoes (the Julius Henry, and Juniata) for want merely of a document, *not required by any law or usage* of the commerce in which they had been engaged.—This act was taken, as I am informed, on a general report of sequestered cases, amounting to one hundred and sixty, and which at present prices, will yield upwards of *one hundred millions of francs*, a sum, whose magnitude alone renders *hopeless* all attempt at saving it—Danes, Portuguese and Americans, will be principal sufferers. If I am right in supposing that the emperor has definitively taken his ground, I cannot be wrong in concluding *that you will immediately take up yours*."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Armstrong to Mr. Madison

MARCH, 9, 1808.

"The conversation alluded to in the copy of the letter——did not take place till the 8th inst when the emperor declared that if means could be found to make an exception of the Nov. Decree, that such exception should have his consent."

Extract from the same to the same.

MARCH 15, 1808.—"I stated in my last letter the substance of a declaration made by the emperor, viz that if means could be found to except American property from the operation of the decree of Nov. 1807, without infringing the principles of the decrees, he would immediately make the exception. No time was lost in communicating this declaration to me, and I was invited to point out the means it required, and assured that they should be immediately submitted to his majesty.—Little as I liked the proposition, and much as *I doubted the sincerity of the declaration out of which it grew*, I could not refuse any agency of mine in rescuing so much of the American property sequestered in the ports of France as should come within this new rule. I accordingly wrote the note (a copy of which is subjoined to this letter) pointing out in a few words the property to which that rule would supply. This note was put into the Emperor's hand by the prince of Benevento, who, though six days have now elapsed, has not yet received an answer.

PHILADELPHIA, *March 9.*

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrived at this port, this morning, the United States' dispatch ship UNION, Capt. *Girdon*, with the Messengers from England and France, Messrs. Purviance and Gibbons, and other passengers.—The Union left L'Orient the 12th Dec. and Plymouth the 4th Jan. Our English papers are to the 4th Jan. from which we have made such extracts as appear most immediately interesting.

It appears, by these, that the French had actually obtained possession of Madrid; and that the cause of the Patriots generally wore "a countenance of woe." But notwithstanding their disasters, let us still indulge the hope that this injured and gallant nation will finally succeed in expelling their oppressor.—It is an easy thing to capture a city; but it is difficult to subdue a whole people.

Notwithstanding the discouraging accounts received from Spain, in England the public hopes were by no means depressed.—The government was active in sending out additional succours in men, money, arms, &c. Sir A. Wellesley was to go out immediately to take command of the British forces.

THE REGENCY.

An intelligent passenger, with whom we have conversed, informs, that such was the infirmity of the King, a regency was about to be formed in Great Britain; and furnishes us with the following list of persons who are to compose the government. viz:

The Queen,
The Prince of Wales,
The Duke of Portland,
The Archbishop of Canterbury,
The Lord Chancellor.

The investigation on the Convention of Cintra was closed, and the result sanctioned by the King—By this Rapports, that Sir Hugh Dalrymple, and the other officers concerned, were acquitted of all censure.

A second armistice, to continue one month, has been agreed upon between the Swedes and Russians—It was confidently expected in England, that Sweden would be compelled to make a peace, and to exclude British commerce from her ports.

An order in council has been issued, declaring that those ports in the island of St. Domingo which are not in possession of the French, and from which the British flag is not excluded, shall not be considered as in hostility with his majesty, and that his majesty's subjects and others are at liberty freely to trade thereat in the same manner as they may trade at neutral ports and places.

The London Gazette of the 27th, contains an order in Council for suspending the operations of the orders in council acts, so far as relates to articles being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any country in amity with his majesty; and from the ports of which the British flag is not excluded, imported directly into British ports from such country in British ships, or in ships of such country; and also to suspend the said acts so far as relates to the exportation of goods condemned as prize.

PLYMOUTH, Jan. 3.

The Encounter gun brig arrived yesterday from Vigo, after a passage of five days. She brought private letters from thence, dated the 27th ult. which state that a messenger had left Sir David Baird's army on the 18th, at Benevento, and passed thro' Sir J. Moore's army on the morning of the 19th, both armies were in good health and spirits. Gen. Blake had made a stand, and was collecting his army at Leon. I was confidentiy asserted at Vigo, that there had been an insurrection at Madrid, after the French got possession of it, and that the enraged Spaniards had put to death several thousands of the enemy, whose bodies were piled up in heaps in the streets. The loss of the French in killed and wounded at Madrid, Sarragossa and Massaredo, is stated to be 30,000 men. These letters also state, that, the 15th regiment of light dragoons had fallen in with a regiment of French dragoons, near Rio Seco, and had charged through them made 200 prisoners, and destroyed the rest.—It was also reported that Bonaparte had returned to Paris, on account of an insurrection in La Vendee and La Mancha.

We give the above exactly as we received it, without vouching for its authenticity.

We find in the accounts received from Truro, that Corunna papers had reached that place to the 26th ult. They mention, that since the defeat of Castanos, a battle had been fought at Tudela, in which the French were much worsted. It is added that the Spaniards ate the dinner prepared for the French troops. A Spanish general had been executed for treachery; and a proclamation had been issued, declaring every unmarried man and widower, from 18 to 50, who did not join the levies, a traitor to his country. Even the nuns had quitted the convents, and were at work in the trenches.—The same papers also state, that there was much desperate fighting after Bonaparte entered Madrid; and add, that the French have lost 50,000 men since they entered Spain.—They confirm the union of the British generals and Romana, and state they were going to march to Valladolid, with the view of cutting off the communication between Bonaparte's army at Madrid, and his rear at Astorga. Corunna is certainly situate at a great distance from Madrid, the principal scene of action; yet we see little reason to discredit the junction of the British troops and Romana, both from antecedent accounts and local circumstances. The victory said to be obtained by Castanos, is not so strongly entitled to belief. If any great victory has been obtained by the Spaniards, it is most probably by Palafox, near Saragossa, over Marshal Ney, as the French Bulletins are very shy and obscure in their mention of that town.

Chronicle office, Plymouth, Jan. 3. Two o'clock.

We stop the press to announce the arrival of the Joseph hired cutter in this port, bringing a confirmation of the statement brought by the Encounter gun boat of the MASSACRE of the French, in Madrid, and that TWENTY SIX THOUSAND FRENCHMEN HAD FALLEN by the knives of the Spaniards in that city.

BALTIMORE, *March 10.*

The arrivals of to day and yesterday leave the affairs of Spain in great uncertainty, though they embrace the contents of London papers to the 29th Dec. It is however not to be doubted that the French were at Madrid on the 4th Dec. and that the British under the command of general Moore were unbroken on the 7th.—On the 17th of the same month an intercourse by messengers still continued between the French and British govornments. A most important feature in this intelligence is that it does not confirm

The News from Guadaloupe,

Asserting the overthrow of the Spanish cause, which must be untrue; tho' we make no doubt that it was circulated at that Island. That the Central Junta, with Florida Blanca at their head, should yield their country to a foreign yoke, after the glorious struggles they have made and the determined resolution they have taken to perish or prevail, is not to be credited without stronger proof than verbal rumor, coming from a distant French colony. That they should further tarnish Castilion honor by adding a treacherous surrender of their allies, the English may be believed by the ignorant and credulous; but we assure ourselves, that it will be amply confuted by the next arrival from Europe. Again: is it to be believed, that the Spanish means of combating Bonaparte could be every where so far annihilated, as to compel the Junta to an abject and servile submission, and yet the English forces still remain unbroken or beyond the immediate power of the conquerors, insomuch as to require hostages against their departure from Spain?

The report we have had of the circumstances, attending the attack upon Martinique, is probably very much exagerated to the disadvantages of the invaders. It is said, that they had two general engagements with the French, in which their army of 12,000 men were both times defeated, and had in all 2000 lost. The incredible quality of this part of the account is apparent from what follows.

Notwithstanding two defeats, the British is said to have remained in the Island, which was closely blockaded by 60 vessels of war; the French had burnt all their own shipping at Port Royal; and Guadaloupe was in daily expectation of being attacked.

We make no doubt that the sum of all this is, that Martinique has fallen into the power of the British. Accordingly we published on Monday last a translation from an Havana paper advising that the surrender was officially known at Porto Rico.

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF

GOODS,

For sale by the subscriber, consisting of *Hardware, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, &c.*

They wil be sold at the Philadelphia cost, and liberal credit given. The goods and invoice may be seen by applying to *WILLIAM STEELE.*

Pittsburgh, March 21, 1809.

TO LET,

A convenient House and Garden,

In Fifth between Market and Wood streets, at present occupied by James M'Dowell. Possession to be given the first of April next. Enquire of

JEREMIAH STURGEON.

Pittsburgh, March 21, 1809.

TO LET,

And possession given the first of April next,

A Store Room and large Cellar, situate between Front and Second streets, in Market street, Pittsburgh.

For particulars enquire at ZADOK CRAMER'S Book Store. March 20, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE COMMISSIONERS of Muskingum county, Ohio, will attend at the Court House in Zanesville, on Monday the 10th day of April next, and will then and there proceed to sell to the lowest bidder, the building of a Brick Court House, equal to 50 feet square, the body or walls of which to be the height of thirty feet, with a sufficient foundation stone. A plan of said house will be left with the clerk of the Commissioners, at least ten days previous to the day of sale. The terms of payment will be made known on the day of sale.

By order of the Commissioners,

BENJAMIN TUPPER, Clerk.

Zanesville, March 8, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of AGNES SAMPLE, late of Ohio township, Allegheny county, deceased, are requested to pay the amount of their several debts to the subscriber; and all persons having any claims against the estate are requested to present them properly attested for settlement.

JOHN WAY, *ex'r.*

Ohio township, Allegheny county, March 21, 1809.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE partnership of *KNOX and HUBLEY*, is dissolved. All persons indebted to said firm are desired to call and settle their accounts, and those having demands against it are requested to bring in their accounts for settlement to

ROBERT KNOX.

Pittsburgh, March 18, 1809.

Public Notice.

THE subsrciber returns his thanks to his customers, and others, for their past favors, and earnestly requests all those indebted to him, to come forward and discharge their respective accounts, on or before the first of April next, as he intends going to Philadelphia, to purchase a handsome assortment of *Cloth, Cassimers, and Waistcoating, &c. &c*, and he wishes his customers may not disappoint him in paying off their respective accounts against the time above mentioned, as they must well know the articles in his line cannot be purchased without the money.

JOHN BAIRD,

Merchant Taylor.

Pittsburgh, March 14, 1809.

Thomas Thornsburgh
vs
William Valentine.

Domestic attachment in the court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the court, Trustees in the above case, in conformity to an Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, do hereby give notice of the same—And do require all persons indebted to the defendant to pay and deliver all sums of money and property due and belonging to the said defendant, to us the said trustees, and we do also hereby give notice to all creditors of the defendant to deliver to us their respective accounts and demands.

BOYLE IRWIN,
JAMES ADAMS,
WM. STEELE. } Trustees.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 25, 1809.

The following
Tracts of Land

Are offered for Sale, or will be exchanged for property in or near the county of Philadelphia.

In Leets District—Nos. 57, 59, 102.

In Cunningham's District—Nos. 87, 88, 89.

For terms enquire of FREDERICK BEATES, Philadelphia, or of JOHN WAY, Esq. Sewickly Bottom, Allegheny county.

3000 Acres of unseated Land, in Alexander's, Breaden's, and Leet's Districts, to be let on liberal improving leases, from 6 to 8 years. Enquire of the said John Way.

May 7, 1808. tf

THE subscriber offers For Sale,
A TRACT OF LAND,

On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.

FOR SALE,
A valuable Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near the state road; about seventy acres of the land cleared, five of which are in good meadow, and twenty acres more may be made; two small dwelling houses with stone chimnies, one end of a barn raised, a large and commodious house for a distillery, and an excellent spring of never failing water near the still-house. It adjoins lands of George Miller, John Irwin, Esq. William Boyd, and others, and is now in the tenure of Archibald Johnston, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase. For terms (which are very reasonable) apply to *George Armstrong Esq. Greensburgh*, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

STEEL SEMPLE.

October 24, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, about to remove to his iron works on the Juniata, near Bedford, informs his friends and the public in general, that he has appointed Mr. GEO. SUTTON, merchant, of this place, his agent, to transact all his business—to whom he intends forwarding a constant supply of Rolled, Rod and Bar Iron, Castings, Nails &c. which he will sell low for cash or negotiable paper. All those indebted to the subscriber, will pay the same to Mr. Sutton without delay; and those having any demands, will call on him for settlement.

WILLIAM LANE.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3, 1808.

FOR SALE,
A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

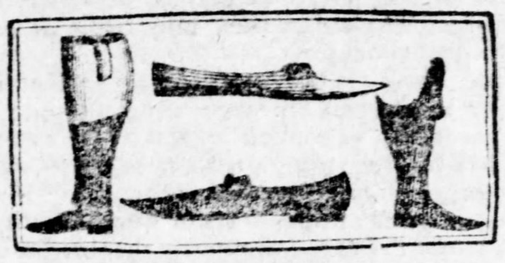
To be Rented,

And possession given the 1st of April next,
Two Log Houses,
In Penn between Pitt and St. Clair Streets.

There is in each house four rooms and a good cellar.

Also to let for a term of years, or forever 45 feet of gound in Liberty Street, running back 130 feet. For terms apply to GEORGE M'GUNNIGLE.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 28, 1809. tf.



ROBERT WELSH,

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Boot & Shoe Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, at his Shop, in Market, corner of Front street, where he will be happy to supply all those that may call on him, and he flatters himself he will give satisfaction both in the neatness and durability of his work.

He respectfully informs the ladies, that he has commenced the MOROCCO business, and has on hand a handsome assortment of *LADIES SHOES*, of all descriptions, which he will warrant, and sell low. He also informs traders and others that he will sell Ladies Shoes, Wholesale, on the most reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1808.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of Land of 294 acres, belonging to the heirs of Alexander Craig, dec. situate on the Monongahela river, 2 miles and a half above Elizabeth town; on the premises are a good two story log house, stable and other out houses, and between 40 and 50 acres of cleared land, of which about 14 acres is meadow, and more may be made with a small expence. The quality of this land is of the first rate, the situation is excelled by few, the neihbourhood good, and places of public worship and mills convenient. The terms of payment will be made easy, and the price reasonable. For particulars of sale apply to the subscriber at Craig's Ferry, opposite Pittsburgh.

JOHN CALDWELL.

May 23, 1808. tf.

PITTSBURGH
Flint Glass Manufactory.

THE subscribers inform their friends and the public in general, that they have now on hand, at the *Pitisburgh Flint Glass Manufactory*, an extensive assortment of the following articles, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms, viz.—

Quart, pint, half pint and gill Decanters,
Quart, pint, half pint, and gill Tumblers,
Cream Jugs and Sugar Basins,
Glass Pitchers, Proof Bottles,
Pocket Flasks, Phials, &c. &c.

BAKEWELL & ENSELL.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1808.

N. B. Cash given for *Pot* and *Pearl Ashes.* tf.

ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber having her Rope Walk now in complete order, will be enabled to keep a constant supply of ROPES superior and cheaper to any imported from Kentucky, which she offers for sale at the following prices.

Bedcords, 28 yards,	37 1-2	Cts.	per piece.
Lacings, 18 do.	25		do.
Ploughlines, 24 do.	18 3-4		do.
Tarred Cordage	12 1-2		lb.
White do.	13		do.

A reasonable discount will be made when taken by the quantity.

She has on hand, and will constantly keep, a complete assortment of CUT & WROUGHT NAILS and SPRIGS.

Cash, at seven cents per lb. will be given for sound, clean *HEMP.*

MARY IRWIN,
At the corner of Liberty and Third sts. Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1808.

CASTINGS,

FROM BIER & ELLIOTT'S.

A CONSTANT supply of Castings of every description, and equal in quality of metal and workmanship to any offered at the Pittsburgh market, may be had at the Warehouse of Mr. BOYLE IRWIN, where merchants may be supplied on liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, 6th Dec. 1808.

Just Published, and for sale,

At the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette,
The Farmers Almanac,
FOR THE YEAR 1809.

☞ *Merchants in town and country may be supplied, by the quantity, at 50 cents per dozen. Price single, 6 1-2 cents.*

Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Capt. JOHN ROBINSON, late of Mifflin township, Allegheny county, deceased, are requested to attend at the late dwelling house of the deceased, on Friday and Saturday, the 3d and 4th days of March next, for the purpose of settling their notes and accounts. Also, all those who have any claims against the estate, are desired to present them at the same time and place to the subscriber, properly attested for settlement.

ROBERT M'FARLAND, *Ex'r.*

Feb. 10th, 1809.

To be Sold or Rented,

And possession given the 1st of April next,
THE BRICK FERRY HOUSE,
Above the ship yard.

On the premises are a Stone Quarry, and a good situation for a boat yard.—Likewise a convenient seat for a brewery. Terms of sale or rent made known by applying to

ANDREW WATSON,
On Grant's Hill.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 14, 1809.

Spanish Sole Leather.

THE subscribers have a quantity of prime SOLE LEATHER of clean, well trimmed Spanish Hides, which they will exchange, at the rate of two shillings per pound, for Flax Linen at 3*s.* Tow Linen at 2*s.* and good twilled Bags at 1 dollar—or for cash, at the low rate of twenty-one pence per pound, by the quantity. DENNY & FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 26, 1808. tf.

JAMES THOMPSON,
Hatter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to the house formerly occupied by *David M'Keehan* as a book store, on the east side of the Diamond, opposite the Market House, where, from the arrangements he has made, he will be enabled to keep a constant supply of HATS of every description, of the newest fashions, and the best workmanship and materials.

Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 29, 1808.

Just arrived, and for Sale,
AT
T. Cromwell's Commission Store,

50 Kegs first quality pig tail and twist Tobacco,
20 Casks Gunpowder, first quality,
8 Tons of Pig Lead,
And a few Bed Cords, by the dozen.

Approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days will be taken in pay.

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

JUST COME TO HAND,
FIVE NOS. OF
Rees's New Cyclopedia.

☞ The subscribers to this work will particularly oblige the publisher, by calling for their books immediately, in order that the publication may go on uninterrupted for want of funds to meet the enormous expences of printing, engraving, &c. which far exceed the calculations of any person but those engaged in the undertaking.

ALSO JUST RECEIVED,
A FEW COPIES OF
THE AMERICAN REGISTER,
Or General Repository of History, Politics and Science.

☞ Subscribers are solicited for this very useful publication, at ZADOK CRAMER's Bookstore.

March 4, 1809.

Blank Mortgages,
Handsomely printed, on good paper,
For Sale at this Office.

TO LET,

And possession given the first of April next,
Two Brick Houses,

Near the Market House. They are neatly finished, and each two stories high.

The subscriber will also let two Log Houses. Apply at his store in the Diamond. *JOSEPH DAVIS.*

Pittsburgh, Feb. 27, 1809.

N. B. All persons indebted, are, for the last time, called on for payment.—Those who neglect this, may rest assured that their duebills, &c. will be put in proper hands for recovery without respect to persons.

Said DAVIS has several handsome improvements near the town of Butler, containing from one to three hundred acres, on each of which there is a comfortable house, barn, &c. and several have young bearing orchards. For terms spply as above, or to DAVID DOUGAL, Butler.

GUN POWDER.

THE subscribers have on hand, and intend constantly to keep, at their Powder Mill, on Peters creek, two miles from Elizabeth town, a supply of their best manufactured RIFLE POWDER, which they will sell low for cash or on short credit.

From the long experience of this Powder, in most parts of this western country, and its high repute among our greatest gunners, we flatter ourselves with the hope of receiving a part of the public patronage.

Joel & Isaac Ferree.

Feb. 28, 1809. tf.

Lots to Lease,

FOR the term of 15 years from the first of April next, by the subscribers, (Guardians to the heirs of William Porter, dec'd)—160 feet running from Front to Second Streets, on Wood Street, 60 feet deep—*Also*, 100 feet on Wood Street, adjoining Wm. M'Culloch's Tavern, same depth. For all or any part of which, proposals will be received by

BOYLE IRWIN, } Guar-
JOHN JOHNSTON, } dians.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 17, 1809.

Public Notice.

Persons having demands against the estate of the late William Porter, of Pittsburgh, dec'd, are requested to present the same to subscribers for settlement. Debtors to the estate will please to make payment as speedily as possible.

Alexander M'Laughlin,
Anthony Beelen,
Zachariah A. Tannehill, } Exec'rs.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 15, 1808.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber proposes to sell the following tract of Land, on Peters creek, two and a half miles from the mouth, in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, two miles from Elizabeth town, and twelve from Pittsburgh.—The tract contains three hundred acres, and the usual allowance; the land is of the first quality; upwards of one hundred acres cleared, and under good fence, of which about twenty acres are meadow. On the tract are an orchard of upwards of two hundred bearing apple trees, a grist mill, saw mill, and powder mill, and other necessary buildings to accommodate three or four families.—The land will divide well into two farms. From eight hundred to one thousand weight of sugar, is made yearly.

For terms apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

Joel Ferree.

Feb. 28, 1809. tf.

FOR SALE.

A number of valuable *In* and *Out Lots* in the Town of *Indiana*, in the county of Indiana, will be Sold by the Commissioners of said County, in the Town aforesaid, on the 2d day of May next, ensuing. The conditions will be made known on the day of Sale, by

William Clarke,
James M'Knight,
John Jamieson, } Commissioners of Indiana County

February 18, 1809.

Attest.—Dan. Stanard, Clerk.

RAGS

THE highest price, in Cash, given for clean *Linnen* and *Cotton Rags*, at this Office.